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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Exchanges New Year's Messages and Cards with Foreign Party and Government Leaders

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged New Year's messages and cards with Party and government leaders of many countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received New Year's messages and cards from Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba; Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, President of the Republic of Cuba; Ibrahim Nasir, President of the Republic of Maldive Islands; Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal; Anthony Joseph Mamo, Governor-General of the State of Malta; Hussein the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan; Haile Selassie the First, Emperor of the Empire of Ethiopia; Urho Kekkonen, President of the Republic of Finland; Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Ruanda; and Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent New Year's messages and cards to them.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **V.V. Giri**, President of the Republic of India, on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr**, upon the successful conclusion of the work of the Eighth Iraqi Regional Congress of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and on the latter's reelection as General Secretary of the Iraqi Regional Leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the 37th Convention of the Japan Socialist Party.**

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received New Year's messages and cards from parties and their leaders of foreign countries.

New Year's messages and cards came from **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Quadeloupe; the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France; the National Committee of the Moroccan Liberation and Socialist Party; Nicolas Chaoul**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party; and **Halim Par Pili**, General Secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent New Year's messages and cards to them.

DPRK Govt. Sends Gifts to Syrian Govt.

A grand ceremony for conveying gifts from the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Syrian Government was held on January 8 at Latakia, a port city of Syria, according to a report from Damascus.

Put in place of honour on the platform of the ceremony were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The ceremony was addressed by the Latakia Provincial Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and Han Su Ik, Ambassador of the DPRK in Syria.

In his speech the secretary expressed deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Arab people, for sending the precious gifts.

He also extended gratitude to the leader for his political, economic and military assistance to the Syrian people.

He expressed firm solidarity with and support to the Korean people in the struggle for the country's independent reunification.

Each time the name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was mentioned in the speech, the huge crowd of people attending the ceremony broke into thunderous applause and warmly responded, shouting slogans for strengthening friendship between the Korean and Syrian peoples and the anti-imperialist common struggle.

DPRK and Libyan Arab Republic Establish Diplomatic Relations at Ambassadorial Level

A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Libyan Arab Republic was agreed upon in Damascus.

According to the joint communique, the DPRK Government and the LAR Government decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and exchange diplomatic missions in order to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all fields on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Forum on "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle", an Immortal Classic Work of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Held in Havana

A forum on "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," an immortal classic work of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was held in Havana in the "week of international solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples," according to a report from Havana.

The forum was sponsored by representatives of various revolutionary organizations, members of international organizations and students from the three continents in Cuba.

In place of honour in the meeting hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Invited to the meeting was Li Myong Su, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Korean embassy in Havana.

Arcenio Abanes, representative of the Union of Paraguayan Residents in Cuba, made a speech at the meeting.

He said: The great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through struggle."**

This teaching of his clearly indicates the truth of the revolutionary struggle, whose correctness has been proved by history.

We should expose the falsity and deception of the imperialists and should never expect that they would withdraw from their dependencies of thier own accord.

The revolutionaries of our country have keenly realized this through struggle.

It is an inalienable right of the oppressed peoples to fight against the plunderers today when imperialism plunders and suppresses small nations by force.

The spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle is now growing stronger in Chile, Peru, Panama and all other parts of Latin America.

This testifies once again to the great vitality of the work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Cuban musician Santiago Herrera said in his speech that in order to struggle against imperialism, it is imperative, above all, to direct the spearhead of attack against U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of aggression.

He continued:

No country on the globe today is free from encroachment on its sovereignty by U.S. imperialism or from latter's threat of aggression.

U.S. imperialism suppresses the liberation struggle of the tri-continental peoples and continues committing aggression and subversive activities to subjugate again the newly independent countries.

U.S. imperialism is engaged in aggressive provocations against the socialist countries, Cuba included, and is interfering in the internal affairs of south Korea, South Viet Nam and Middle East countries by force of arms.

U.S. imperialism is the most shameless plunderer in history. The peoples of the three continents demanding peace, independence and progress should form a common front and resolutely fight U.S. imperialism.

Iraida Montalvo, Deputy General Secretary of the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, said:

The peoples of the three continents have common interests in their struggle against imperialism.

If any one of the three continents is not free, the others can by no means be free. No matter where in the world the imperialist aggressor forces may be wiped out, it will be conducive to the development of the world revolutionary movement.

The peoples of the three continents, therefore, should form a broader anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front and thoroughly isolate the imperialists in all areas with united efforts and mount attacks on the imperialists.

Only then is it possible to disperse and weaken the forces of imperialism to the maximum and only then can the people beat down the imperialist aggressors with decisively superior force on all fronts of the three continents.

Speeches were made at the meeting by representatives of revolutionary organizations of Chile, the Congo and other countries of the three continents, members of international organizations and foreign students studying in Cuba.

They unanimously expressed the determination of the peoples and revolutionaries of the three continents to unite and intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle as the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught.

The attendants of the meeting saw the Korean documentary film "We will attend the great leader eternally."

Upholding the Leader's Instructions, Agricultural Working People Rise to Create "Loyal, Innovative Farm in Honour of Tenth Anniversary of Publication of Theses on Rural Question"

Flames of Another Innovation Flare Up in Kindung-bol Plain in Hwangju

The flames of great revolutionary upsurge have flared up in our countryside as the struggle has begun to make another distinguished innovative achievement in 1974, the year when we are observing the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the great theses which serves as ever-lasting beacon to final solution of the socialist rural question.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in his New Year Address for 1974:

"By making a decisive advance in the rural technical revolution this year, we should greet the tenth anniversary of the publication of the theses more significantly, relieve the peasants of toilsome labour a great deal and capture the grain height of the Six-Year Plan without fail."

At the National Congress on Agriculture held in January this year, he profoundly reviewed the glorious victories won in our agriculture under the bright rays shed by the great theses on the rural question, and taught that another leap forward must be brought about in the agricultural production by waging an energetic struggle to thoroughly carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions proposed in the theses and scale the grain height of the Six-Year Plan this year when we are greeting the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the theses.

In hearty response to the leader's instructions, the agricultural working people of the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm in Hwangju county are leading the van in the struggle for great upsurge.

Under the personal care of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the farm made great achievements in its endeavours to industrialize and modernize agriculture. Last year it introduced water sprinkling irrigation on a full scale and effected comprehensive mechanization in the area suitable for the two-crop cultivation. As a result, 9.1 tons of grain were harvested per *chongbo* with 40 mandays spent, the state plan for grain production was overfulfilled at 142 per cent, and each family got such a large share as 7.2 tons of grain and 1,100 won in cash on an average. This is the success the co-op farmers are very proud of.

The folks in Pyongchon-ri, like all other farmers, have deeply realized through the experience gained in their life that victory, glory and immense happiness are always in store for them when they traverse the path under the guidance of the great leader, a path clearly indicated by him, and that only the successful implementation of the tasks suggested in the theses on the rural question provides a firm guarantee for the eternal prosperity of our socialist countryside. That was why the agricultural working people in Ryongchon-ri, Hwangju county, set a definite goal—the successful carrying out of the tasks put forward by the leader in his New Year Address and at the National Congress on Agriculture—with a view to adorning this year when the tenth anniversary of the publication of the theses is observed, and they put up a slogan: "Let's rise to create 'loyal, innovative farm in honour of tenth anniversary of publication of the theses on the rural question' with the attitude of a master towards the revolution."

In order to develop their farm into a "loyal, innovative farm in honour of tenth anniversary of publication of the theses on the rural question", they expressed their determination:

—To continue giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution so that all of them may firmly arm themselves with the great *Juche* idea of the leader, remain loyal to him till the end of sun and moon and do all their job as methodically, assiduously and persistently as a master would do, in accordance with the requirement of the *Juche* idea,

—To wage an energetic struggle to industrialize and modernize agriculture, so that comprehensive mechanization and overall chemicalization may be effected in 800 *chongbo* of dry fields at 100 per cent and in 200 *chongbo* of paddy fields at 50 per cent this year, and thereby a single farmer may cultivate 10 *chongbo* of dry-farming land or 5 *chongbo* of paddy fields,

—To observe the principles of right crop on right soil and right crop at right time and apply other scientific and technical methods to farming so that 8 tons of rice may be harvested per *chongbo* of paddy fields, 10 tons of maize—the main crop—per *chongbo* of dry fields and 12 tons of grain per *chongbo* of two-crop area on an average to enable their farm to produce ten thousand tons on a yearly average.

—To push ahead dynamically with the cultural revolution so that their general level of technology and culture may be enhanced, 300 of the co-op farmers may have the know-how of tractor driving by April 15th and all the youths and the middle-aged of both sexes in their farm may do the same by the end of the year and that modern and hygienic production practices and a cultured way of life may be established thoroughly.

All the members of the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm came out in the splendid campaign to reach the goal they boldly set. Now unprecedented miracle and innovation are brought about all over the 70-ri long expanse of the Kindung-bol Plain.

The ideological work is vigorously conducted in this farm to rouse its members to the struggle for carrying through the leader's teaching. Consequently, all the farmers are doing farm work with the attitude of a master in the revolution, "in the manner of the work of the Mangyongdae co-op farmers."

They always study the leader's teachings hard to find a way to follow. Taking to heart the true meaning of the leader's teaching that if one falls into passivism he may find himself in a fog but if he is bold enough to tackle any job, he can find a way out, all of them are waging with redoubled courage the struggle to attain their tremendous goal.

The co-op farm now has 5 tractors per 100 *chongbo* and many highly efficient farm machines of other types at its disposal. Keeping pace with such new circumstances, it has reorganized its workteams and sub-workteams. Meanwhile, the young nuclei members who have tough spirit as well as a knack of handling machines and farming have taken up the duty of workteam or sup-workteam leader and they stand in the van of the struggle.

As a result, rapid headway is being made in the preparations for this year's farming. This farm has increased the daily output of manure two times as compared with the daily average in the end of last year and has been pushing ahead successfully with the work of land improvement.

All the co-op farmers here are studying hard to acquire technical know-how in an effort to perform better their part as masters of the modern agriculture for which machines and agronomic knowledge are indispensable.

They planned to introduce the humus-cake seedling method in all the area under maize cultivation and, accordingly, they have provided themselves with necessary machines.

What is more, they are vigorously carrying on a large-scale nature-remaking project to rezone the fields into a plot of 100 *chongbo* each.

As seen from the above, all the co-op farmers in Ryongchon-ri set out on the grand march toward the goal they intend to reach this year, a year of deep significance. They are fully practicing intense loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, making a giant leap forward in all their work.

The flames of another innovation kindled by members of the Ryongchon Cooperative Farm are spreading all over our countryside. Everywhere the struggle is afoot to create the "loyal, innovative farm in honour of tenth anniversary of publication of the theses on the rural question".

The flames represent an expression of the boundless loyalty of our agricultural working people to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and their determination to translate his immortal *Juche* idea creditably into reality and bring it into full bloom in our country. The flames emanate from their noble intention to accelerate the complete victory of socialism by forcefully pushing ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and bringing about a great innovation in the building of socialist countryside as a whole.

The campaign to raise higher the flames of another innovation is a worth-while struggle our agricultural working people are waging as one to further consolidate our socialist system of agriculture, substantially contribute to the victorious fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and demonstrate more strikingly the great vitality of the theses by advancing each cooperative farm on to a higher plane in production and in all fields, ideological, technical and cultural.

No doubt that by the innovation struggle of our agricultural working people, a new, epochal progress will be made in our socialist countryside this year in the endeavour to carry into practice the great theses on the rural question made public by the great leader and the grain height of the Six-Year Plan will be captured without fail.

Acting on the programmatic teaching of the leader given at the National Congress on Agriculture, vanguards of rural mechanization in the Chollima Chongdan Farm Machine Station step up land-levelling projects

Capital Construction Goes On Rapidly

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"This year we should direct the efforts of the whole Party and the whole state to capital construction and effect a great upsurge in construction."

Upholding the leader's highly important teaching, the builders of our country are speeding up constructions which are of great significance in scaling the major heights of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Station is now under construction in the western region of our country. The constructors there have already wound up the waterway project, spurring on the work at a "new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed". Now they carry on concrete tamping on a full scale in the turbine, switchboard and boiler rooms. They doubled their construction speed and quadrupled it at the maximum.

The Taedong-gang Power Station, one of the biggest power bases of our country, is also under construction. Its appearance is changing with every passing day.

Under the slogan "Let's create 'a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed'—'the loyalty speed' by displaying the revolutionary stamina of heroic Korea", the builders of the power station are pushing ahead with the constructive work at a speed 2.5 times higher than before, to finish by the end of March the first-stage project for overcoming drought and the project for laying a sidetrack.

The excavator operators in charge of the first process of the project carried out their assignments at 500 per cent every day, thus fulfilling their monthly quota in ten days.

In the mixture shop, the builders doubled their mixing speed, taking good care of equipment and reconditioning the concrete mixers.

The workers engaged in the assembling of the concrete frame raised the utility rate of the frame twice and increased the assembling speed 2 or 3 times by introducing a new heating method.

The expansion project of the Musan Mine is of weighty significance in capturing the height of iron ore envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. In hearty response to the New Year Address of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, those engaged in the expansion project of this mine are striving hard to complete it by September 9, the birthday of the Republic.

In building the ore storing depots and machine rooms, they wrought such a miracle as fulfilling in ten days their assignments for three months.

The builders undertaking the laying of pipelines for dressed ore haulage markedly raised the utility rate of the machinery as against last year, thereby increasing the speed of earth digging five times.

Thanks to the heroic endeavour of the builders, the expansion project of the Musan Mine makes steady headway as days go by.

The construction of the dressing plant, which is of key importance in the expansion of this mine, is nearing completion.

The construction of the new ore storing depot also proceeds rapidly. When completed, it will supply the dressing plant with larger quantities of iron ore. The project for installing the first-stage ore crushers in the ore damping shop has already been wound up and its test working is now under way.

When all the projects are over, the production capacity of the concentrated ore of the Musan Mine will increase considerably.

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (29)

Wisely Organizing and Leading the Work of Party and Working People's Organizations

Our curator conducted us into Hall No. 62. Here on display are the materials that tell of the wise guidance given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in consolidating and developing the Party, the general staff of the revolution, and improving and strengthening Party work.

This hall is nearly two times as large as other halls in size. Our gaze was first held by the statue in marble of the respectful leader, founder and guide of our Party, that stands in the centre of the hall, with the Party banner in the background.

Set in vivid relief on one wall in golden letters are his words concerning the principled problems arising in the Marxist-Leninist Party building—strengthening unity and cohesion of Party ranks based on the monolithic ideological system of the Party and the essence of Party work and so on. Seen in showcases below it are his immortal classic works on Party building and many other documents.

These exhibits made us realize more clearly the factor that made it possible to develop our Party into a powerful one. Thanks to the formulation of the unique theories and policies of the Party by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise guidance given to Party organizations so as to splendidly put them into effect, today our Party has become a Party pervaded throughout with the monolithic ideological system and it has been strengthened and developed into a seasoned general staff and into a great Marxist-Leninist Party which is capable of leading the revolution to the straight road of victory tiding over all difficulties.

Inscribed on the big wall of this hall in full relief are the leader's highly important words—the essence of Party work is work with people. Below it are the materials showing his on-the-spot guidance to Party organizations.

The leader held that the general task of the Party work was to establish the Party's monolithic ideological system, and on this basis, consolidate the unity and cohesion of Party ranks in ideology, will and action and made exposition of the essence of Party work in a masterly way—that is, to work with people—making it possible to convert Party work into work with people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The essence of Party work is work with people. In other words, Party work is precisely the organizational and political work with people needed to arm cadres, Party members and the masses with a single ideology and will so that we can rally them closely around the Party and organize and mobilize them to implement the Party's policies."

These words of the leader are the embodiment in Party work of the *Juche* idea implying that people are the masters of everything and they decide everything.

He personally took part in the general membership meetings of the Party cell of the synthetic shop, Hungnam Fertilizer Factory and the cell of Gomidae, Ohyon-ri, Yonan county and led them to closely combine the numerical growth of Party ranks with the enhancement of their quality. He visited the Kangson Steel Plant, June 4 Rolling Stock Plant and Ryonghung Cooperative Farm in Anju county where he emphasized that Party work should be made work with people.

In this way, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of our Party, participated in person in general membership meetings of Party cells—in ministries, institutions under the direct control of the central authority, factories and other enterprises and villages throughout the country—and acquainted himself with all aspects of their work and taught them in detail for its improvement. As a result, the leadership role of the Party and its militancy were raised to a marked extent.

Indeed, the trail of the on-the-spot guidance given by the fatherly leader to factories and villages throughout the country was the great course during which he directed deep attention to the enhancement of the ideological level of the masses of the people, masters of the revolution and construction, and aroused them to display their conscious enthusiasm and creativity.

Studying the exhibits on display there we could realize clearly that our cadres, Party members and working people were educated in the warm embrace of the leader, grew up to be fine revolutionaries and they came to lead a worthy life.

We looked round the materials showing the leader's energetic efforts exerted to strengthen the Party's leadership in the work of government administration, economic management, judicial and public prosecuting organs, and working people's organizations.

Then we inspected Halls Nos. 63, 64 and 65. Here we saw exhibits showing that the leader expounded the characteristics and duty of the working people's organizations under socialism, directed deep solicitude and gave on-the-spot guidance to these organizations including the General Federation of Trade Unions so as to improve and strengthen their work.

On display here are the "draft rules of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea", the "draft revised rules of the Korean Democratic Women's Union" and the manuscript sketching the main outline of the report to be presented to the Second Congress of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea. Especially our eyes were held by the leader's handwritings adding touches to these documents.

Through these exhibits we could know that when he was in the office building of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea he showed functionaries the direction they should follow in their work and methods of work.

Studying the materials which show his visits to factories, villages, construction sites and mothers' schools and his on-the-spot guidance given to the working people's organizations, we were deeply moved by his wise guidance that made our working people's organizations, transmission belt of the Party, develop into its powerful peripheral organizations.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, founder and guide of our Party, our Party has been consolidated and developed into an ever-victorious Party of steel which advances along the road of victory without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress, undaunted by the enemy's desperate manoeuvres; the working people's organizations developed into the revolutionary and militant organizations where the monolithic ideological system of the Party was thoroughly established under his paternal solicitude.

We left the hall, deeply moved by the great leader's wise guidance.

Lebanese Paper Introduces Glorious and Brilliant Revolutionary History of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

A recent issue of the Lebanese paper *Al Anwar* serialized in three instalments an article introducing the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to a report from Beirut.

In the first instalment the paper introduced the revolutionary family of the leader and his early revolutionary activities under the title "President Kim Il Sung and His Revolutionary Family".

In the second instalment the paper printed an article captioned "Building of New Democratic Korea."

It said that after liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the situation in Korea created by the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism, indicated the line of founding a democratic base in the northern half, founded the Party and people's regime and public organizations and enforced democratic reforms and put forward the tasks in the period of transition to socialism and the line of building an independent national economy.

In the last instalment the paper noted that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the people's armed forces and advanced a series of lines of preventing war in Korea and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

It said that he led the Korean people to a great victory by wisely guiding them in the great Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

Book "Victory of Juche Idea" Published in Finland

The "Sanantie" publishing house of Finland brought out a Finnish edition of the book "Victory of *Juche* Idea", according to a report from Helsinki.

A portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is carried on the front page of the book which comprehensively demonstrates the judiciousness of the great *Juche* idea founded by him and its vitality and pays high tribute to the immortal exploits performed by him in the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The book also carries 15 photographs on the revolutionary activities of the leader and photographs showing various aspects of the development of our country prospering and developing under his wise leadership.

The book consists of 16 chapters and has sub-titles.

Komchigol—a Glorious, Historic Site

Komchigol valley in Onjong, Yangdok County, South Pyongan Province, is a historic site associated with the glorious revolutionary struggle. In the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited there and advanced the concrete tasks for reinforcing the countryside, which served as the rear base, and roused the people to the victory in the war.

It was early in the morning of April 29, 1951 when the fatherly leader came to Komchigol in Onjong-ri.

We visitors to the historic site walked on, immersed deep in thought. Presently, we reached a small farm house where the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had stayed at the time.

Seen in the small room with reed mats on its floor were a low dining table, brasswares and a few earthenwares which he had used.

Looking at these simple articles carefully preserved as historical memento, we felt a hearty admiration for his immeasurably modest and noble personality and found our hearts swelling with the infinite pride and honour of living under his leadership.

That day he conversed with the people and got detailed, first-hand information about the situation of their village. He told them that the struggle for food is the struggle for the country and that the peasants should strive, first of all, to produce a gramme more of grain without leaving even an inch of land uncultivated.

Remarking that it would be advisable to grow such early-ripening crops as potatoe, barley and wheat particularly in the mountainous area like Onjong, he taught them that greater number of women should be trained, on the one hand, to take up ploughs in place of her husband and brothers who were at the front and, on the other, ox-sharing teams and mutual-aid teams be organized so as to make up the shortage of labour power in the countryside.

Moreover, he taught them in detail how to breed domestic animals, saying that how good it would be if peasants raised extensively cattle, hogs, ducks and other domestic animals, taking advantage of the favourable natural conditions of mountainous area, because they would be able to sell greater quantity of meat to the state and improve their life.

He also instructed the Party members in the village to study Party's policies harder. Then he touched upon the problem of educating children and took necessary measures for this. The fatherly leader thus found time to visit Komchigol, a mountain village, forcing his way through a sea of fire caused by the war, and illumined the way to be followed by our countryside.

The whole village was a cauldron of joy as the folks had the honour of meeting the fatherly leader, whom they longed for, awake or asleep. The following day a happy event took place there.

A large convoy of food, salt and various farm tools arrived in the village. It was sent by the leader. The leader knew during his stay in this village that the peasants were experiencing difficulties for want of food and salt and showed great solicitude like this.

Moved to tears by his unfathomably affectionate favour, all the villagers shouted at the top of their voices: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!", hugging each other, and vowed firmly to do all they can to bring his lofty idea into full bloom.

Encouraged by his warm solicitude, they renewed their efforts to hasten victory in the war.

We left the farm house and looked around, one by one, the air-raid shelter where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had organized and guided a meeting of the military commission of a KPA unit stationed in the area, the place where he had a long talk with the model combatants, and the spring full of crystal-clear waters which he had used at that time.

True, moving stories which are woven through the events of those days in Komchigol will be handed down to our posterity.

After visiting with deep emotion the historic site associated with the glorious revolutionary struggle, we climbed up a hillock in Komchigol. There we could have a bird's-eye view of the Onjong village.

It has now turned into a modern socialist countryside where bus and water services are available and the co-op farmers' life is as prosperous as that of urbanites.

We set out on our way back, picturing to our minds a greater prosperity Onjong village will achieve under his wise guidance, the historical village which will go down in the history of the Fatherland Liberation War which ended in great victory for the Korean people.

Kim Ik Gwon

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

Military Discipline in KPRA

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that an army which lacks discipline and organization cannot bring its combat efficiency into full play and will become powerless like a disorderly crowd and, in the end, it is bound to ruin.

As he taught, discipline is the life and soul of an army and an important guarantee of the victory in all battles.

During the hard-fought anti-Japanese armed struggle, military discipline of steel was established in the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, which made it an invincible armed force.

The military discipline of the KPRA was a voluntary one based on the lofty revolutionary spirit, motivated by the desire to carry through the lines and policies concerning the Korean revolution advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Therefore, the men of the KPRA regarded it as an iron rule to act in accordance with the uniform discipline and order, regardless of their position and merits.

The voluntary revolutionary discipline of the KPRA men found expression, above all, in the fact that they accepted the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's orders and instructions unconditionally and carried them through in good time and correctly.

One day in the year 1940, a regiment of the KPRA received an order from Comrade Commander to attack the enemy stationed near Lotoukou and obtain food for the winter.

During the march the unit was confronted with an unexpected situation. So, they were compelled to attack a nearby road construction site and obtained some food.

Presently a soldier suggested that now that food was secured they should slip out from that place where enemies were massed.

His proposal came from an arbitrary interpretation of the order given to them.

The regiment commanding officers told him that they were never allowed to change the order arbitrarily, nor replace it with another one. Then they explained that Comrade Commander's order aimed to hit the enemy near Lotoukou was part of his tactical plan to decoy the enemy there, while securing provisions, and thus create favourable conditions for the future actions of the unit.

The regiment resumed march, but it had to continue hard-fought battles because its movements were detected by the enemy. Even under this difficult situation it attacked the enemy near Lotoukou and succeeded in securing provisions of 800 *som*. In this way it carried out the order of Comrade Commander.

The rigid discipline in carrying out the orders can also be seen in the staunch spirit and in the high degree of self-sacrificing spirit. The guerrillas fulfilled Comrade Commander's orders and directives exactly within the set time and did not hesitate to offer their lives for their implementation, if need be.

It happened in the summer of 1939 when the Tashaho Battle was fought.

A four-member death-defying party including Comrade Kim Jin was formed. The mission was to smash the enemy's machine gun checking the advance of the unit.

They got to the pillbox and hurled hand grenades at it. But the machine gun kept firing. At the moment, Comrade Kim Jin dashed forward like lightning and covered the gun muzzle with his body, opening the breach for his unit and ensuring victory in battle.

As such a revolutionary discipline was established among the men of the KPRA in carrying out Comrade Commander's orders, they were always victorious in battles.

Not only in the execution of Comrade Commander's orders, the KPRA men also observed the rules and orders strictly in their military activities.

In battle they did never leave their posts without the order of the commanding officer and during marches they maintained the utmost secrecy. While billeting, they took necessary security measures to cope with the enemy's attack, always being ready for action and maintained secrecy in the bivouac. This shows that they observed strictly the established order and rules.

Their voluntary observation of the rules and order is also to be noted in their daily life.

Wherever they went, they made necessary arrangements for bivouac such as tent, cooking place, washing spot, latrine. The inside and outside of barracks were always kept thoroughly clean and the weapons, knapsacks and other belongings were in trim order.

Even in the grim days of the "arduous march" in the winter of 1938, in every unit morning check-up was made regularly and those who were not careful in their uniform were criticized and the defects rectified in good time.

Comrade O Jung Hup, a competent commanding officer of the KPRA, always set the example in carrying out Comrade Commander's orders. He would examine himself before checking up weapons and uniforms of his men.

Such examples set by commanding officers had great impact on the rank and files and induced them to observe discipline voluntarily.

The establishment of such voluntary and revolutionary military discipline enabled the KPRA to carry out the revolutionary lines and strategic and tactical policies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung thoroughly and opportunely and ensured the political and ideological unity of the revolutionary ranks.

The iron-bound military discipline established in the KPRA proved to be an important factor that made it possible to defeat the gangster-like Japanese imperialism in the 15-year arduous armed struggle and achieve the country's liberation.

Our people and the men of the Korean People's Army are eager to voluntarily observe the established order and rules emulating the high sense of organization and the strict observance of discipline displayed by the KPRA men and they are firmly determined to staunchly advance along the path towards the victory of the revolution shown by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kim Gwang Su

Korean People's Army—Invincible Revolutionary Armed Force

Chang Jong Hwan, KPA Lieutenant General

Today our people and men and officers of the People's Army greet the significant 26th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army in grand circumstances in which they are more vigorously pushing ahead with socialist construction, upholding the militant programme set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year Address.

The founding of the KPA on February 8, 1948 was a brilliant embodiment of the great *Juche* idea and the unique military concept of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the strengthening and development of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force in our country, into a regular armed force.

In the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the gifted military strategist, founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of our people, and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, built up the glorious revolutionary traditions our Party and our people should carry forward from generation to generation and laid a firm foundation for the building of the regular revolutionary armed force.

The Korean People's Army fully inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions established by the leader during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and it was organized with fine sons and daughters of workers, peasants and other working people, its backbone being the anti-Japanese fighters trained by him.

With the creation of the KPA, our people became able to stoutly defend the independence of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people from the aggression of imperialism and came to possess their own regular armed force.

Under the sagacious leadership of the leader, the People's Army has accomplished immortal feats and brilliant exploits before the fatherland and the people over the past period.

In the period of peaceful construction, the People's Army shattered at every step the vicious military provocations and hostile acts of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against the northern half of the Republic and protected with credit the revolutionary gains achieved by our people in the building of a new country.

Upholding the leader's preeminent military idea and strategic and tactical line, the men and officers of the People's Army fully displayed unexcelled mass heroism and patriotic devotion during the whole period of the Fatherland Liberation War and thus annihilated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and honourably defended the freedom and independence of the country. So, they smashed to atoms the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism, brought about the beginning of a downhill turn for U.S. imperialism and opened a new era of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle on a world-wide scale.

In the postwar period, too, our People's Army thoroughly implemented the military line of self-defence put forward by the leader and foiled at every step the reckless provocative acts perpetrated by the enemy in the air and sea and on the land. For instance, it captured the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded deep into the territorial waters of our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Korean People's Army is invincible. It has now developed into a regular armed force that has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and gained rich combat experience in the Fatherland Liberation War, and that is firmly equipped with the monolithic ideological system of the Party and thoroughly armed with modern military science and techniques and up-to-date military-technical equipment." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V., Eng. ed., p. 5.)

Our People's Army marking the 26th anniversary of its founding has grown into a one-beats-a-hundred, one-beats-a-thousand army of cadres further steeled politically and ideologically and militarily and technically, into an invincible revolutionary armed force equipped with all powerful means for attack and defence.

The People's Army is pervaded throughout with the monolithic ideology of the Party and all the servicemen are filled with a high degree of political enthusiasm and staunch revolutionary spirit to fight for the Party and the revolution going through fire and water. And the noble traditional traits of comradely unity between men and officers and the ties of kinship between army and people prevail in the whole ranks of the People's Army.

The technical equipment of the People's Army has been improved as a whole and the commanding capacity of the commanding officers increased markedly and the combat capabilities of the People's Army have strengthened tremendously.

The all-people defence system based on the political and ideological unity of the entire people and the solid foundations of the independent national economy has become more invincible. Our national defence industry turns out on its own various kinds of up-to-date weapons and combat and technical equipment needed for the defence of the fatherland.

Our people and men and officers of the People's Army extend the highest gratitude and honour to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who founded the Korean People's Army and has developed it into an invincible revolutionary armed force and converted our country into a mighty, dignified country of self-defence as today and they are filled with an adamant resolve to remain loyal to him with single-hearted devotion.

At present our Party and people are waging a dynamic struggle to further consolidate and develop the socialist system and hasten the complete victory of socialism and the country's independent peaceful reunification.

Even after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement based on the leader's three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—our Party advanced the most reasonable and just proposals for attaining the unity of the north and the south and promoting the cause of reunification—elimination of military confrontation and easing of tension between the north and the south, etc.—and has made all sincere efforts for their realization.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, continued to increase military "aid" to south Korea and openly incite the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to "confrontation by strength," saying that assistance should be given to the bellicose elements of south Korea to help them ensure "ascendancy of strength" in the dialogue with us. Nor is this all. The U.S. imperialists induced the south Korean troops, the puppet army, to step up war preparations on the front and in the rear and commit constant military provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

Last year alone, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique raised various kinds of powder-reeking frantic war rackets on the one hand and on the other committed hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic, violating the Armistice Agreement on more than 16,200 occasions.

From the outset of the New Year, the Pak Jung Hi clique openly revealed their attempt to create artificial difficulties in the north-south dialogue and perpetuate the split, proclaiming the so-called "emergency measures" and then croaking about "non-aggression pact".

The "emergency measures" proclaimed by the Pak Jung Hi clique are nothing but a despicable intrigue to suppress the national-salvation struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society and national reunification, maintain the shaky foothold of their fascist rule, freeze the division and continue their treachery to the country and the nation, currying favour with the outside forces. As a pretext for opposing the conclusion of a peace agreement already proposed by us, the Pak Jung Hi clique put forward a proposal on "non-aggression pact". This is a smokescreen to justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and keep up tension between the north and the south.

The U.S. imperialists are setting even the Japanese militarists up as their "shock force" to implement their policy of aggression and war.

The Japanese militarists bent on realizing their avaricious desire for reinvasion of south Korea are now further intensifying their infiltration into the political, economic, cultural and military fields of south Korea, talking again about Japan's "2,000 mile-limit sphere of maritime defence".

Our people and men and officers of the People's Army are fully prepared with heightened vigilance to cope with the grave situation which would be created by the rash act of the south Korean military fascists. And they closely watch every movement of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists must face the reality squarely and withdraw from south Korea at once, taking their aggressive armed forces with them. The Japanese militarists must not line up with U.S. imperialism in its manoeuvres for aggression on Korea.

If the enemy ignore the sincere efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic for the country's independent, peaceful reunification and unleash another war of aggression, the Korean people and men and officers of the People's Army will completely annihilate the aggressors.

No enemy can hamper the just revolutionary cause of the Korean people and men and officers of the People's Army who are rallied rock-firm around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the future, too, the Korean People's Army, well aware of its mission, will more reliably safeguard the defence line of the socialist fatherland and actively contribute to defending the cause of our revolution and the world revolution.

Revolutionary Fighters—Each Is a Match for a Hundred or a Thousand

The Korean People's Army has been seasoned and tempered politically, ideologically and militarily as never before and has grown into an invincible revolutionary armed force.

All the army men have firmly been armed with the monolithic ideology of the Party—the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They are filled with the revolutionary determination to think and act in accordance with his idea and intention at any time and at any place and protect and guard him with their lives, politically and ideologically.

Ours is a revolutionary army within whose ranks the monolithic ideological system of the Party has been fully implanted and political and ideological unity been achieved. It consists of the revolutionary fighters who are ready to go through thick and thin in the carrying out of the order and instruction of the great leader and who remain loyal to him in whatever storm and stress.

Each of them is a revolutionary fighter, a match for a hundred, who serves him at all times and is willing to lay down his life for him. They are his bodyguards and death-defying corps, loyally attending him till the end of sun and moon.

Moreover, the officers and men of our People's Army stand firm on the working-class viewpoint, have high class consciousness and are filled with ardent love for the socialist fatherland and bitter hatred for the class enemy. Comradeship between officers and men, voluntary discipline, bonds of kinship with the people—all these noble, traditional traits are prevalent throughout the ranks of the People's Army.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In all areas and units the military might of our country should be further strengthened and full combat preparations be made so that we may crush the aggressors at a stroke, should they dare to attack us."

Our KPA men, the revolutionary fighters each of whom is a match for a hundred or a thousand, have achieved a great success in their endeavour to carry out the leader's instruction.

This is clearly to be seen from the result of ball firing practice made some time ago by the unit to which Comrade Kim Dae Hyon belongs.

The high-mark earners accounted for 99.7 per cent of the shooters.

Such a marvellous achievement is made by all units on the ground, on the sea and in the air.

The airmen of the unit to which Comrade Kim Sok Gwan belongs did practice in shooting floating targets on the sea, and 100 per cent of them earned high marks. The seamen of the unit in which Comrade Kim Jin Chol serves all secured satisfactory grade, and 90 per cent of them were up to the first or second grade.

Such innovatory successes were scored because the servicemen of all units sweated much in training and applied scientific method to shooting practice more extensively than before.

The men of infantry units, pooling their wisdom, completely specified standard factors in marksmanship. They did tirelessly the sight-adjusting practice. They found time to do so even when they were on the way of arduous march crossing over mountains, high and low, through waist-deep snow or at a break while on duty and under training.

The Red airmen boldly smashed mystery about technique, passivism and conservatism and redoubled their efforts to improve marksmanship while intensifying aviation training, at different times and places under varied conditions.

The achievement made in the strivings for better marksmanship shows that our People's Army will allow none of the enemies to remain alive once the latter comes within range.

The armymen achieved splendid success in their untiring effort to study and perfect the art of war suitable to the specific conditions of our country.

The men of the Treble Red Flag Unit to which Comrade Yun Gwang Ryong belongs, strove to become skillful in employing mountain warfare.

Some time ago, the unit was ordered to start up its march and arrive at a designated place at the earliest possible time.

A blizzard was raging. They had to climb up high cliffs, cross rushing streams and get over many obstacles to reach the destination. The commanders of the unit led their men vigorously in the van.

At ordinary times, they would have been stranded more than once and made a long detour, but they forced their way straight ahead.

This means that our army men have so high manoeuvrability as to attack the enemy, no matter how faraway, in a brief span of time and wipe him out.

They waged fruitful struggle to master the *Juche*-based art of war created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. In this course, innumerable men were trained to employ skillfully mountain warfare and night action, and the number of "all-round tankmen", "all-round signal men" and "all-round seamen" is increasing daily.

The army men attained a higher grade also in technical qualification. The men of the unit Comrade Son Tae Uk belongs to secured three higher grades of technique in a short time, and many moved up to the first-grade mark three months after.

Commanders became well versed in the knowledge of modern warfare and increased their commanding capacity so that they could skillfully direct their units in whatever adversity.

No enemy on earth can hold out against the men of our People's Army because each of them has been trained to be the equal of a hundred or a thousand enemies.

Our People's Army has mastered *Juche*-based art of war and acquired modern military technique. It is fully equipped with powerful means of attack and defence.

Forests of bayonets, fortified positions and impregnable posts... Our country has established its defence line irreproachably.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique running wild to keep the country split forever and prepare for another war, dare to attack us, our heroic People's Army men will knock down the whole lot of them at one stroke.

Cho Chon Hae

Men of the Korean People's Army build up the one-beats-a-hundred Herculean strength which is enough to destroy any enemy at a stroke

"We've Also Prepared Ourselves as One-Beats-a-Hundred Fighters"

A Sister's Letter to Her Brother in Military Service

Dear brother,

On the eve of the February 8 Army Day, please accept militant greetings from your younger sister, a member of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards.

You wrote me that it was the happiest moment when you heard news of the rear, didn't you?

I am happy to inform you that I fulfilled my production assignment for this year's first month ahead of the set time upholding the New Year Address by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and won excellent mark in the first shooting practice of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards this year.

A few days ago, the WPRG unit of our factory had a ball firing, the first one in the New Year.

It was pretty cold and windy. But our hearts glowed with intense hatred against the U.S. imperialist air pirates and with a firm resolve to crush them at a stroke.

"Gunners of the first squad, to the position!" the unit leader gave an emphatic word of command which echoed through the hills.

We Red Guardsmen who trained ourselves to be matchless sharpshooters through day-to-day drill rushed forward and took our position. We finished preparations for action in a flash. Our gun barrels searched an "enemy plane", drawing circles in the air. A few seconds passed in tension.

Presently, an "enemy plane" appeared in the southern sky.

"That's the very enemy—Yankee scoundrels who ruthlessly killed our parents, brothers and sisters during the past Fatherland Liberation War." This thought came to me, when I found the "enemy plane" seeking a way out in the centre of my sight.

"I won't let it go home alive." I didn't turn away my eyes from the sighting telescope, biting my lips calmly.

At the moment, an order came: "No. 2, 'enemy plane' up in the air, fire in long burst!"

I pulled the trigger.

"Tru-tru-tru..."

Shots whizzed towards the 'enemy plane', the gun reports resounding through the hillocks.

"Hit! Hit!" Cheers burst out all at once in the shooting range. My colleagues warmly congratulated me, who was the first to down the 'enemy plane'.

Receiving congratulations, I thought of many things.

I do not even know what the father was like, because he was killed at the hands of the enemy, Yankee devils, when I was too young. But now I have grown up as a full-fledged member of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards defending the blue sky of the socialist fatherland, true to the instruction of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to arm the entire people and fortify the whole country. My heart overwhelmed with this high pride, I felt tears well up in my eyes.

Is this the case with me alone, brother? No, it isn't. Thousands, tens of thousands of avengers like me are defending the rear of the socialist fatherland as "honour gunners" or "crack shots". In every factory and every farm village, we can hear the Red Guardsmen sing vigorous songs with rifles slung across their shoulders.

Brother, we've also prepared ourselves as one-beats-a-hundred fighters. You don't need to worry about the rear. We are inflamed with a revengeful thought. We are well aware that the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed, though one generation has been replaced by another.

This is why we hold weapons tighter in our hands.

I am making every possible effort to overfulfil my economic tasks and get full mark in the training of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards at all times so as to do my bit in turning our country into an impregnable fortress.

Lastly, I wish you fresh successes in your army life.

Very sincerely,
Your younger sister, Kyong Hi

February 7, 1974

Story about "Kunmin Pumping Station"

The co-operative farm where Comrade Kim Bo Gyon works has a pumping station called "Kunmin (the army and the people) pumping station".

The following story shows how this pumping station came into being.

It happened when active preparations were getting under way to have water pipes laid in the village in accordance with the policy for introduction of water service in the rural communities, a policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

One day, soldiers of the People's Army unexpectedly visited the management board of the farm and proposed to take upon themselves the water supply works.

They were men of the unit to which Comrade Li Myong Son belongs. They came to the aid of the co-op farmers to do their bit in realizing as soon as possible the lofty intention of the fatherly leader who is so deeply solicitous to make the peasants' life more cultured to bring them as decent a life as urbanites and free the rural women from the heavy burden of kitchen and household chores.

Some of the armymen first called on villagers and heard from them a brief account of the local terrain and then combed the area where water source might possibly be found and discovered it.

They themselves drew up a plan for the water supply works.

According to the blueprint, a big well was to be digged up and water-lifting machines be installed, and two water tanks were scheduled to be set up on the mountain ridge. And water pipes with a total length of over 4 km were to be laid.

When the project was going full steam ahead, the villagers, who learned of this, turned out to the work site and repeatedly advised the armymen to leave off work, pulling them by the hand. They said they would do the job, telling the armymen not to be mindful of it.

But the armymen went on with their work, saying that it mattered little to them because it was just a sparetime job.

They meant to carry out the project all by themselves, so that the farmers could concentrate efforts on farming. After all, the armymen and co-op farmers worked together that day.

But from the next day things were different. The villagers occupied the work site from early morning and persuaded the armymen not to work when they came out. So the latter decided to work at night. They did much work every night. When the project was brought to early completion, the farmers would be able to go back to their farm work. The armymen carried out four or five times more work than before. Not satisfied with this, they continued to work till daybreak. Afterwards, even their families joined them to help in the project.

The co-op farm members, on their part, acquitted themselves well in the work at the thought of armymen's assistance.

Days of close affinity between the armymen and the farmers went by, and the project was completed.

At last the day came when the supply of water began.

Water gushed out from the tap. The co-op farmers and armymen were in an excess of joy, tasting the drinking water.

That day the armymen and co-op farmers named the pumping station "Kunmin pumping station" and engraved an inscription on the sculptured name plate, which reads:

"The amity between the army and the people will be as eternal as this water source."

Kim In Gyu

In his radio address on June 26, 1950 Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, instructed:

"Our People's Army must display gallantry and devotion in the just struggle to defend with their lives the gains of the democratic reforms in the northern half of the Republic, to liberate the compatriots in the southern half from reactionary rule and reunify the country under the banner of the People's Republic."

It happened on June 26, 1950, the day after the outbreak of the Fatherland Liberation War, a just war waged by our people against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Upholding the order of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Supreme Commander, to launch counterattack, the fighters of the unit Comrade Pak Sang Sun belonged to crossed the Rimjin-gang River at a stretch, and pressed toward Munsan in close cooperation with the tanks. A bugle call sounded the charge. Shouts of the attackers echoed far and wide.

The attackers, however, came to a halt at the foot of Height 64 on their way of valorous charge toward the enemy position.

The enemy was offering frantic resistance.

Even a minute or a second had to be counted in action. At this moment, the company to which Comrade Sin Song Taek belonged was given an order to destroy the enemy's pillboxes.

"Comrade Company Commander! Let me have a chance to destroy the pillboxes", Comrade Chang Tae

A Story of a Battle

Dedicating His Hot Youth

Hwa said, stepping up to his company commander.

The company commander could not utter a word, struck with admiration for the noble, moral trait of the fighter who would willingly devote himself to any task before others did whenever his company was landed in difficulties.

He is, the company commander thought to himself, a man with a unswerving determination to do his bit at the risk of his life in defending the country built by the respected and beloved leader, a man with the burning resolve never to allow himself to repeat a life of the stateless, colonial slave, and no one can break his strong will because he lived a life in the past, subjected to national humiliation and maltreatment more harshly than any others... Comrade Tae Hwa looked much trustworthy to the company commander.

"Well go ahead. Mind no slip in your action, though. Demolish the enemy pillboxes, make a breach and guarantee victory in this battle. It is the way of repaying the fatherly leader with loyalty."

"I see, Comrade Company Commander." The voice of Comrade Tae Hwa was full of vim and vigor.

A pillbox-demolition party was thus formed with a few men of the company.

The demolition men darted up toward the enemy position like a shot.

The enemy resisted in desperation.

With no frantic efforts, however, could the enemy bar the fighters from their action intended to make a breach as they loyally vowed to do before the fatherly leader.

Comrade Tae Hwa also dashed forward, and received a wound on his left shoulder.

But he showed no sign at all. His heart was inflamed with a sheer desire to destroy the enemy pillboxes and open a route of attack for his company.

Bearing the pain with fortitude, he gave out breath and calmly looked around to see exactly how the enemy moved about. Bullets came flying largely from the muzzles of three enemy guns in front.

A decisive moment was coming nearer second by second. "Comrades!" he shouted, "The victory of our unit in this battle depends mainly on whether we succeed in blowing up the enemy pillboxes or not.

There can be no unsurmountable difficulties for us who are under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader. Let's advance bravely!"

Encouraged by his voice full of enthusiasm, the demolition men renewed their burning determination to blow up the enemy pillboxes and thus make a report reflecting their loyalty to the leader even if they had to die a thousand and one times and even if their bodies were torn to shreds.

Each of them forced his way toward the designated pillbox. Comrade Kim Gi Hong, a light machine-gunner, supported their advance by sending bursts of fire to counter the enemy's shooting.

Comrade Tae Hwa leaped up and dashed toward the enemy pillbox like an angry tiger, hurled antitank hand grenades one after another and blew up two of the pillboxes.

But, alas! Another pillbox came in sight at his right hand, and bullets were pouring forth from there.

He crawled on all fours toward the enemy position inch by inch. It swung into view from the above, and he felt as if it were within his reach. Quickly turning aside he threw another hand grenade.

The thunder reverberated, and a heavy machine-gun of the enemy stopped firing.

"Comrades! Charge forward!" Comrade Tae Hwa shouted at the top of his voice, drawing himself up to his full height.

The fighters of his company, who had been waiting thirstily for a breach to be made, each holding his rifle firmly in his hand with a resolve to wipe out the enemy, rushed up the height with loud shout of *manse* (hurrah).

At this moment, the heavy machine-gun which had so far kept silence roared again, raining bullets upon our fighters. The attack was held in check. The situation turned critical. Comrade Tae Hwa found, to his great regret, that bullets and hand grenades all ran out. What was he going to do without them?

Looking up to the great figure of the respected and beloved, fatherly leader, he vowed deep in his heart out of intense loyalty to him: Comrade Supreme Commander! I'll block the enemy pillbox with my chest even if I have to die as a human bomb, make a breach and guarantee victory in the battle.

Casting resentful glance at the enemy pillbox, he leaped forward.

He blocked it like an immortal, with this blood-tingling chest in defiance of a hail of bullets, shouting aloud "Long live General Kim Il Sung!"

The fighters captured Height 64 in a flash, rushing along the route of attack opened up by their revolutionary comrade-in-arms with his blood.

The flag of the Republic with red and blue stripes and a five-pointed star on it flew above the height.

Comrade Chang Tae Hwa was the first to block the enemy's pillbox with his chest in the days of the Fatherland Liberation War, and was awarded with the title of the Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Gi Hyon

Communication Line Permeated with Warm Feelings between Men and Officers

It happened recently in the army unit to which Comrade Li Sok Hwan belonged. It was the dead of a windy, sleety night. The unit commander took up the receiver. He instantly found that the telephone did not function. The line was cut off.

The line was laid at a considerable distance from his barracks. To reach there they had to cross over the steep mountains.

At first, the unit commander decided to wake his men up. The moment the figures of his men who were wrapped in a heavy sleep came across before his eyes.

He pulled his cap over his ears and was just to start out. But his resolve was sensed by other officers. They were also getting ready for departure. They were glancing at each other without any word. Their hearts overflowed with the warm feelings to enable their men to sleep longer.

It was just after the officers left their room and forced their way through the snow-covered road that Comrade Choe Gyong Mo, senior sergeant, entered the room for some business. He stood there motionless.

After a while he came to know why the room was vacant. He woke some noncommissioned officers up. Having been told of what happened, they began to equip themselves with their accouterments and rushed forward in the direction of "X", as they would do when there was an emergency call.

In the meantime, Comrade Hwang Gyong Gun, private first class, heard a noise of door shut and awoke from sleep. He was half-sleeping for his squad was charged with the duty to tackle all things that might happen that night.

He got up quietly and asked the man on duty what happened. It was not a simple matter.

Comrade Hwang was deeply moved when he knew that the officers had started out only concerned about his men and the noncommissioned officers followed suit.

Some other privates who were quick-witted rose from their beds. They left in a hurry. They were eager to catch up with the officers and noncommissioned officers as quickly as possible and make them back home.

When Comrade Hwang and his colleagues reached "X" peak without a pause, they found there was a "quarrel" between officers and noncommissioned officers. Involvement of privates in this made the matter more "complicated".

Though snow was continuously falling and biting wind hissing and raging no one was inclined to go back.

The officers, noncommissioned officers and privates who volunteered in the undertaking of the difficult task!

After a while, realizing that it would be impossible for them to urge others to go back, they tackled the job with concerted efforts.

At last the communication line was repaired and the current resumed to flow, carrying the warm feelings between superiors and inferiors.

In this way, the unit where beautiful traits of the oneness of men and officers are in full bloom has become a militant rank infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, each of whom is a match for a hundred or a thousand foes.

Pak Hae Chon

Soldiers of the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Li Im Su belongs go on developing to the full the tradition of the oneness of men and officers

South Korean Side Should Abandon the Stand of Seeking Confrontation and Split and Faithfully Fulfil North-South Joint Statement

Our Side Strongly Demands at Meeting of Vice-Chairmen of North-South Co-ordination Commission

The Vice-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission met in the Panmun Pavilion in the portion of our side in Panmunjom on January 30 at the proposal of our side, according to the spokesman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

Present there on our side were Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Chairman of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, and on the south Korean side Vice-Chairman Chang Gi Yong. Two technical personnel from each side were also on hand.

Our side spoke first on the occasion.

Comrade Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Chairman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, said: In the last two rounds of contacts between the Vice-Chairmen views were exchanged on a series of matters arising in normalizing the work of the Co-ordination Commission and reorganizing and enlarging the North-South Co-ordination Commission. In this course the two sides confirmed the desire to normalize the talks as early as possible and found that they had a common view on the need to reorganize and enlarge the Co-ordination Commission by including in it representatives of political parties and social organizations.

To our regret, however, strange things totally contradictory to the spirit of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement are taking place one after another in south Korea these days, quite contrary to our expectations, he pointed out, and said: Proclaiming the so-called "emergency measures" on January 8, the south Korean authorities made the brigandish assertion that south Korea is now in the "last extremity" allegedly owing to the "communist provocations" and before and after the proclamation Pak Jung Hi and Kim Jong Pil repeatedly made provocative outcries, alleging that "the North committed provocations" and "no one knows when and how the Communists may start invasion".

We cannot but direct deep attention to the fact that the persons in high authority in south Korea are taking the lead in openly inciting north-south confrontation and cannot but take a serious view of the fact that they are suppressing the south Korean people, carping at us in a preposterous way. Since the south Korean side provoked us, we cannot but discuss this matter, to begin with, the Vice-Chairman of our side declared. He clarified our view on this matter.

He said: For a peaceful solution of the question of national reunification, in accordance with the July 4 Joint Statement an atmosphere of mutual trust and concord should be created and great national unity be achieved transcending the differences in ideology, ideal and system. But, even after the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, the south Korean side is fostering antagonism and mistrust and inciting confrontation among the compatriots, clamouring about "threat of southward invasion" instead of striving to achieve great national unity and collaboration.

The south Korean side proclaimed the "state of national emergency" under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" in December 1971 when the preliminary talks started between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south and the sentiments for peaceful reunification were running high in south Korea, and deliberately aggravated the situation and intensified repression against the south Korean people. When it cooked up the "October revitalization" after the declaration of the "extraordinary martial law", the south Korean side vilified us again.

And Kim Jong Pil openly made unpardonable, provocative outcries for "confrontation", ranting that the "ideal of revitalization" is to "establish a system for showdown with communism" and "its basic purpose is to prevent communist aggression". At the end of all this, the south Korean authorities announced the so-called "June 23 statement" last June, in which they openly declared the "two Koreas" policy they had long pursued.

The Vice-Chairman of our side sternly pointed to the perfidious crimes of the south Korean ruling circles. He stated: The south Korean side, while sitting face to face with us and holding the dialogue, slandered us and staged the farces of proclaiming the "state of emergency" and fabricating the "October revitalization", and openly declared the "two Koreas" policy. All this is an act flouting us, the other party of the dialogue, and south Korean people who aspire after peaceful reunification and an act running diametrically counter to the spirit of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

Each time the south Korean side kicked up the racket of fascist suppression, speaking ill of us, we exerted patience and showed restraint in all matters with a desire to bring by all means the north-south dialogue already started to a success and from the stand of respecting trust between the two sides, and hoped that the south Korean side, aware of such patience of ours, would join us sooner or later in the sincere efforts for reunification.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean side is increasing tension by kicking up again a row about the "threat of southward invasion" and "provocation of Communists" to defame us, he noted. He sharply queried who has striven up to this day for the country's peaceful reunification and who has pursued the policy of war, who has striven for north-south collaboration, unity and reunification and who has incited antagonism and confrontation and sought split.

He referred in detail to the stand of our side which has made all sincere efforts for the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

Recalling that our side set forth the three principles of national reunification already in the first days of the north-south dialogue and after the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement with the principles as the main content our side advanced fair and aboveboard proposals on reunification to implement them, he went on:

In June last year when the authorities of your side made public the "June 23 statement" which announced it as a policy to create "two Koreas" and openly pursued the nation-splitting policy, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward as a national salvation proposal the historic five-point programme of national reunification to prevent the freezing of the national split and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our side's proposals, as their contents clearly show, are intended to put an end to the north-south confrontation and achieve unity by all means, to prevent split and promote reunification, to settle the question of national reunification not by a few specified persons but by the united efforts of the whole people and to accelerate reunification as early as possible, not wasting time.

If these proposals had been carried into practice, the relations between the north and the south would have radically been improved and a great progress made to peaceful reunification.

But, the south Korean side has turned down all our reasonable proposals on the untenable pretexts of "time" and "conditions" and, contrary to our proposals, sought only the north-south confrontation and division and pursued the war policy, he said.

In particular, since the fabrication of the "October revitalization" the south Korean authorities have been openly taking the road of strengthening the posture of confrontation with us, talking about "harmony of all people," "building of strength" and "allout security," he noted, and continued: They cried for "anti-communism" and "prevail-over-communism" and incited antagonism and confrontation between the north and the south with a greater zeal behind the signboard of "harmony of all people." They have sought dependence upon outside forces and further tightened their collusion with U.S. and Japanese imperialism under the slogan of "building of strength" and stepped up war preparations, reinforcing armed forces and expanding armament under the name of "allout security".

Saying that the so-called "revitalized system" which the south Korean side is now trying to maintain by relying on the "emergency measures" cannot be construed otherwise than a system of confrontation, a system of division and a system of war, he remarked: As all facts clearly show, the threat in our country does not come from the north but its source is in the south.

Maintenance of peace in our country till now under this condition has been possible entirely thanks to the patient and tireless efforts of our side for peaceful reunification, he stressed. It, he noted, is like a guilty party filing the suit first to vilify us with outcries over "southward invasion", reversing this stark fact.

The Vice-Chairman of our side continued:

If your side has the intention to admit the fact as it is, it should not ascribe the situation created in south Korea today to the "threat of southward invasion", but assume the responsibility itself.

Under the cloak of "revitalization", the democratic rights of the people are harshly suppressed and they are deprived even of the elementary freedom of expression of will, the outside forces continue to be introduced to infringe upon the interests of the nation and violate its dignity. It is only too clear what consequences will be brought about under such situation.

Furthermore, even "*kisaeng* tourism," "prostitution tourism," is practised under the pretext of "earning foreign money" to sell the noble chastity of south Korean women to the Japs. What national dignity is there? Who would remain a passive onlooker to such national disgrace?

Saying that the seriousness of the situation and its root cause should be found within south Korea, to be more exact, in the wrong policy of the south Korean authorities, he sternly denounced the shameless acts of the south Korean ruling group which ascribes the so-called "last extremity" of crisis in south Korea to the fictitious "threat of southward invasion".

Stating that we can not but pay due attention to the fact that the south Korean side proclaimed the "emergency measures" and oppresses the south Korean people and bars the movement for peaceful reunification in south Korea, he said:

National reunification, by nature, is not a question confined to the interests of a circle or a political grouping, but an all-people and nation-wide cause concerning the vital interests of the whole nation.

To successfully promote this sacred cause, therefore, the popular masses should be guaranteed their democratic rights and the political parties and social organizations their free activities so that they can take an active part in the movement for peaceful reunification and they should be granted the freedom of expression of will so that they may freely discuss the question of reunification.

It is from this position that we have strongly held that democracy be introduced in south Korea and repeatedly proposed the convocation of a north-south political consultative conference embracing the representatives of the political parties and social organizations and the people of all strata in the north and the south in order that the will of the broad strata of the people might be reflected in the solution of the question of reunification. These just proposals of ours have already evoked positive response among the political and public circles in south Korea, he said. The call of the south Korean people of all circles for democratic liberties and rights mainly reflects this fundamental demand arising in the solution of the question of reunification, he noted. He went on:

The south Korean side, however, has refused our proposals. To cap it all, it has recently taken fascist "emergency measures," through which it is totally suppressing the democratic movement and the reunification movement of the south Korean people.

Judging from all these facts, we cannot but consider that the "measures" the south Korean side has adopted, taking issue with us, are an open challenge to us, its opposite part in the dialogue, an intolerable perfidy to our nation aspiring after peaceful reunification and an act intended to throw a new, graver hurdle on the road of the north-south dialogue in wanton violation of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

Pointing out that the hostile acts against us and the suppression of reunification movement have further been intensified after the enforcement of the so-called "emergency measures" in south Korea, he said: This constitutes a grave obstacle to the nation-wide patriotic struggle of our people for national reunification and casts a dark shadow on our dialogue, too.

We consider that this stand of the south Korean side is a matter of the attitude toward the north-south dialogue and a matter of the stand toward the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and finally a matter of the position toward reunification, he said.

In fact, he said, the south Korean side reveals through its actual deeds that it desires confrontation, not unity, schemes for split not reunification and seeks two Koreas, not one Korea.

In conclusion he said that if the south Korean side truly wants reunification, it should abandon the present stand. He demanded that it bear full responsibility for what it had committed, revoke its slander hurled at us and give clear assurances that it would faithfully fulfil the July 4 North-South Joint Statement in the future and, at the same time, ensure free activities of the political parties and public organizations in south Korea and provide conditions for the free participation of all the political parties and public organizations as well as people of all strata in the nation-wide patriotic work for the reunification of the country.

Then, in the contact was discussed the question of the reorganization of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

Referring to the overture of the south Korean side to reorganize the Co-ordination Commission on a more or less ten-men scale which had been made in the second contact the Vice-Chairman of our side declared that if that proposal was followed, the reorganization of the Co-ordination Commission would be practically meaningless and, furthermore, it did not take into consideration the fact that south Korean political parties and public organizations of broad circles and public figures of all sections at home and abroad earnestly demand that they be allowed in the Co-ordination Commission.

He made clear the stand of our side on the reorganization of the Co-ordination Commission.

He said that it would be advisable to reorganize the composition of the Co-ordination Commission in such a manner that it would allow the extensive participation of representatives of the authorities and representatives of all political parties, organizations and people of all walks of life at home and abroad. He proposed that about 60 to 70 bodies including the authorities and political parties, organizations and Korean organizations overseas participate in the Co-ordination Commission on each side, each body sending 5 to 10 representatives or more according to its character and scale.

Underscoring the necessity to raise the rank of members of the Co-ordination Commission, while expanding its scope, he held that the representatives of the authorities should be of minister rank or above, including the vice-premier, and the representatives of the political parties should hold the rank of department director of their central committees or above, including their heads and political committee members, and the representatives of the social organizations and collegians should be made up of responsible personages including heads and deputy heads of the relevant organizations.

And he made it clear that those persons and organizations inciting national split, not to mention the members of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," are not qualified to participate in the sacred joint body of the nation to discuss and solve the question of the reunification of the country.

Explaining in detail the reasonableness and justness of this stand of our side on the question of reorganizing the Co-ordination Commission, he stressed: The proposal of our side on enlarging and reorganizing the Co-ordination Commission as a nation-wide body is in full accord with the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement and this will be an epochal step for thoroughly implementing the three principles of national reunification in the future.

If the North-South Co-ordination Commission is reorganized and enlarged in accordance with the proposal of our side, it would gladden the patriotic people of all strata within and without who hope to participate in the work of the North-South Co-ordination Commission, following it with great attention and expectation and arouse their positive support and response, he added.

In the contact the south Korean side came out with the so-called "non-aggression pact" which has nothing to do with the question of national reunification and let loose a tirade, mumbling about "peaceful co-existence".

With regard to this, the Vice-Chairman of our side stated: One can hardly understand why the south Korean side brought forward the "non-aggression pact" although our side had already advanced reasonable proposals that could firmly guarantee the peaceful reunification of the country. He roundly exposed the aim sought by the south Korean side in this "pact" and its unreasonableness, citing indisputable facts.

Stressing that the most principal factor that might trigger off armed clashes in our country is the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and their policy of aggression, he declared: Nevertheless, the south Korean side proposes the conclusion of a "non-aggression pact" with these aggressor troops remaining in south Korea. This reveals that it does not truly want the peace of the country, but tries to justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and maintain the tension between the north and the south.

The "non-aggression pact" put forward by the south Korean side is designed to keep the nation split into two under the pretext of "making peace durable" and pursue "peaceful co-existence". This is, in the final analysis, aimed to artificially separate peace in our country from the question of peaceful reunification and put off the solution of the reunification question indefinitely, he noted, and continued: If this is tolerated, there would be peace in name only and antagonism and distrust and confrontation would persist endlessly between the north and the south and there would be no peace at all.

Judging from all these facts, the "non-aggression pact" brought forth by the south Korean side is an extension of the policies of confrontation, split and war which it has so far pursued and it is nothing but a shield for evading the just proposal of ours for concluding a peace agreement and is intended to freeze the division of our country and put into practice its "two Koreas" plot under the cloak of "peace," he noted. If, he continued, the south Korean side truly wants peace in our country and peaceful reunification, it should not come out with the ridiculous call for a "non-aggression pact" inconsistent with the cause of peace and peaceful reunification, but accept our just proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement.

In the contact, the south Korean side, bringing forward the "non-aggression pact", openly preached on the "two Koreas" policy with a cry for "peaceful co-existence" and became tongue-tied when our side refuted it with unrelenting logic. Flurried by this, the south Korean side attempted to conceal its splittist crime and evade the grave responsibility for it, stupidly complaining about "West Sea incidents" and "slanders and calumnies".

Referring to the so-called "West Sea incidents" the Vice-Chairman of our side sternly pointed out that this was nothing but a political ruse of the south Korean ruling group to divert elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people and find a pretext for justifying its suppression of them by deliberately increasing tension and thus extricate itself from the crisis within and without.

Sharply refuting the twaddle of the south Korean side about slanders and calumnies, he said, citing concrete instances, that it is none other than the south Korean ruling group which started mud-slinging first violating the points agreed upon between the two sides on refraining from slandering the other side and which leaves no stone unturned to vilify the other side of the dialogue.

He demanded that the south Korean side stop such base acts as vilifying the other side like the guilty party filing the suit first in an attempt to cover up its own treacherous crimes.

That day it was agreed upon at the contact that the Vice-Chairmen of the two sides will have the next contact on February 27.

DPRK Government and Entire Korean People Declare South Korea-Japan "Agreements" on Continental Shelf Null and Void

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Stresses

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people do not recognize the "agreements" on the continental shelf "concluded" between the south Korean authorities and the Japanese militarists but declare them null and void.

The spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry stressed this in a statement issued on February 2 in denunciation of the "agreements" faked up between the south Korean clique of traitors and the Japanese militarists on January 30.

Under these "agreements", the statement says, the "dominium" and "right of exploitation" of the greater part of the continental shelf in the South Sea of our country which abounds in oil and other seabed resources fell into the hands of the Japanese militarists under the cloak of "establishment of boundaries" and "joint exploitation", and the like.

This diametrically runs counter to the interests of the Korean people and infringes upon the sovereignty and interests of our country.

The "agreements" are documents of treacherous nature and aggressive documents opening the door wider for a reinroad of the Japanese reactionary forces into south Korea, the statement notes, and continues:

The continental shelf of our country is inviolable, since it is a precious wealth for the grandeur and prosperity of our nation and no one has the right to deal with it against the interests and will of the Korean people.

By concluding the "agreements" on the continental shelf with the Japanese militarists, the south Korean rulers intended to satisfy the avaricious claims of the foreign imperialists for the continental shelf of our country and seek "guarantee" for their "security" and get a few dollars in return for this.

With nothing can the south Korean clique of traitors justify their criminal acts of transferring to the Japanese militarists the continental shelf and seabed resources in the South Sea of our country.

It is clear to everyone that openly plundering even the seabed resources of our country on the strength of these "agreements", the Japanese militarists will become more undisguised in their political, economic and military aggression on south Korea with this as a momentum, the statement points out.

The entire Korean people, it continues, bitterly denounce the south Korean authorities for their never-to-be-condoned treacherous act of selling off the precious wealth and interests of the country to the foreign imperialists, fawning upon and submitting to them, and vehemently condemn the Japanese militarists for their shameless aggressive act of plundering the continental shelf and seabed resources of our country.

The south Korean authorities must clearly know that they will be unable to escape the stern judgement by our nation, if they keep to the road of treacheries, clinging to the coattails of foreign forces in disregard of the just voices of the people strongly opposing dependence on and submission to the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

The Japanese militarists also should lend an ear to the angry voices of the Korean people and other Asian peoples denouncing Japan's reinvasion manoeuvres and not rashly lay their hands on our territory.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will never tolerate the infringement upon and plunder of the resources of our country, but fight resolutely to defend the sovereignty and interests of the country, the statement declares.

Azanian People Will Certainly Win Victory in Liberation Struggle

Today the Azanian people are bravely fighting against the imperialists and their lackeys, the Vorster racists, and for freedom and liberation.

They have long been waging the righteous armed struggle to overthrow the white racist regime, along with vigorous struggle of other forms for the right to existence, freedom and racial equality.

The Vorster racists are now trembling with uneasiness and fear, hit hard by the ever-mounting struggle of the Azanian people.

They have strengthened their fascist terror rule in a desperate attempt to maintain the crumbling system of racist rule. They have rigged up all sorts of wicked fascist laws and increased repressive apparatuses on a large scale. The result is that the country has turned into a "prison of racism" where terror and repression are rampant.

Moreover, the Vorster clique, in collusion with the Smith racists and the Portuguese colonialists, have been running amuck to stamp out the national liberation struggle of the people in Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and Namibia, and have frequently committed subversive activities and sabotages against Zambia and Tanzania.

These criminal acts of the Vorsterites have been perpetrated at the active instigation of the U.S.-British imperialists. The U.S.-British imperialists not only openly patronized the South African racists on the international arena but also supplied them with large quantities of up-to-date military equipment and even toxic chemicals, thereby egging them on to reinforce the anti-popular rule.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The imperialists and old and new colonialists continue to make desperate efforts to maintain their crumbling system of colonial rule in Asia, Africa and Latin America. But with nothing can they check the main trend of our times towards national liberation and independence."

Now, the Azanian people are carrying on the successful struggle for national liberation in firm unity with their comrades-in-arms in Zimbabwe, Namibia and other parts of Africa and are dealing heavy blows to the U.S.-British imperialists and reactionaries who have teamed up with them.

The Korean people will as ever actively support and encourage the Azanian people in their just liberation struggle.

The Azanian people will certainly be crowned with victory in their struggle with the unanimous support and encouragement from the progressive peoples of Africa and the other parts of the world.

Bang Pil Song

Tanaka's Shameless Outbursts

At the Japanese Diet on January 24 Japanese prime minister Tanaka uttered shameless absurdities completely distorting the bloody, criminal history of aggression and colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in Korea and trying to justify it. His utterances have now aroused a towering national indignation on the part of all the Korean people and incurred a strong denunciation by the Japanese people, too.

That day, Tanaka, obsessed with the wild ambition for reinvasion of Korea, called the period of Japanese colonial rule over Korea an "age of merger" and spun out a string of preposterous words that Koreans feel "grateful to Japan for its impartment of the method of laver culture" in that period and regard the "education system of Japan as an excellent one that can be maintained at present."

In short, he foolishly alleged that the Japanese imperialists had not annexed Korea through brigandish aggression but "merged" her by "agreement" with the Korean people and that the Koreans had gained some sort of "benefits" and learned something "good" under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

This is a sheer fabrication which can be created by no one but brigandish aggressors and an intolerable mockery of and insult to the Korean people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Japanese militarists are the sworn enemy of our nation who forced colonial slavery upon us Korean people, destroying and plundering everything beautiful in our country for nearly half a century." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 406.)

In the past, the Japanese imperialists concocted the "Korea-Japan annexation treaty" and annexed Korea to Japan, abetting Li Wan Yong and Song Byong Jun and other flunkeyist-traitors and resorting to the force of arms, and thus enforced brutal colonial rule in Korea for 36 years. In those years, the Korean people had been sweated mercilessly by the Japanese dwarfs and forced to suffer from hunger and die a dog's death. The national culture of Korea had been totally obliterated. The Japanese imperialists enforced colonial enslavement education designed to "Japanize" the Koreans and fascist education aimed to instill militarist idea into them. They even compelled the Korean people to "worship at shrines" and "change the surnames" in Japanese fashion.

Indeed, words fail to express the history of national calamity the Korean people had suffered under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in Korea in the past are unpardonable. But the Japanese militarists are trying to embellish their crimes, far from repenting of them. This proves that they are the most ferocious and impudent aggressors.

Today the revived Japanese militarists are openly extending their talons of aggression to Korea and other countries in Asia with the backing of the U.S. imperialists and persisting in their desperate move to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere". In particular, they are further stepping up their infiltration into south Korea, conducted by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

It is a widely known fact that the chief delegate of Japanese side to the "ROK-Japan talks" held in 1965 made such an aggressive outcry as "it would have been better if Japan had seized Korea 20 years longer".

The recent jargon of Tanaka clearly shows their black-hearted intention to restore the former position of colonial ruler in Korea.

This notwithstanding, traitor Pak Jung Hi, saturated to the marrow with the pro-Japanese flunkeyist idea of servility, is closing his eyes to the aggressive rigmarole of Tanaka that has become an object of unanimous censure at home and abroad, and trying hard to placate the anti-Japanese sentiments of the people of all strata in south Korea.

According to reports, a few days ago the south Korean puppet "foreign minister" called on the Japanese "ambassador" in Seoul. Telling the latter that Tanaka's words "gave rise to public censure", the former entreated of him to take "additional measures" to keep it down. At the next day's secret meeting he behaved so disgracefully, babbling that he "felt grateful to the Japanese side for taking prompt measures" and that "the Japanese side's measures will also be effective" in suppressing protest demonstration.

Only the Pak Jung Hi clique, a pack of pro-Japanese lackeys, whose despicableness puts into shade even the five traitors of 1905, dare to do such shameful acts. These traitors have not an iota of national conscience and dignity.

Crimes committed by the aggressors and traitors have been and will be recorded in history.

The Japanese militarists must face up to the changed reality and act discreetly.

Chin Bang Hun

Angolan People Hastening Final Victory

Thirteen years have elapsed since the Angolan people rose, arms in hand, in their just liberation struggle.

For all these years the Angolan people have traversed the road of arduous struggle for putting an end to the villainous Portuguese colonial rule and achieving independence and liberation of their country. In this course they have won one shining victory after another.

In particular, the Angolan people, in response to the appeal of the People's Movement of the Liberation of Angola to intensify their armed struggle on a nation-wide scale, formed new battle lines in different parts of the country, mounted fiercer attacks on the Portuguese colonialists and drove them into tighter corner.

The Angolan patriotic armed forces have already liberated over one-third of the whole territory. In the liberated areas the organs of people's power are established, the advanced socio-economic reforms effected and a new, worth-while life created.

Now, the Portuguese aggressors, actively backed by U.S. imperialism, are making desperate efforts to buttress their crumbling colonial rule in Angola. They continue to bomb brutally the liberated areas of Angola, and spray toxic chemicals to destroy the crops. And they are perpetrating without hesitation the criminal barbarity of killing innocent people in cold blood.

With no amount of frantic manoeuvres can the Portuguese aggressors hold in check the righteous liberation struggle of the Angolan people.

Today the Angolan people have become more vigorous than before in their sacred struggle to wipe out the enemy while expanding and consolidating the victory and success they already achieved.

For its justness, their heroic armed struggle enjoys support from many countries and broad sections of the people the world over.

The Korean people will as before extend active support and solidarity to the struggle of the Angolan people.

Victory is in store for the Angolan people who are waging a just struggle.

Kim Hun

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